City or Omaha, without leaving the deck or platform of a carrier which be controls, and without duplicating any part of his journey."

It is added that Mr. Harriman has what "appears to be a dominating control in the Illinois Central Railroad," and that within a year his influence has been felt in the East, and that at present the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line have acquired 18.62 per cent of the stock of the Baltimere & Ohlo, for which they paid \$45.496,969, and have invested \$19.634,324,93 in stock of the New York Central."

THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions which the commission draws are as follows:

The effect of the control of the Southern Pa-cific by the Union Pacific has been to unify and amaigamate the management of these two railway companies and their steamship lines and to eliminate competition between them in trans-continental business and in business to and

from Oriental ports.

The Union Pacific, as has been shown, controis the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Bailroad, the stock of which is deposited in the hands of a trustee. This line was originally in-tended as an independent road, extending from Salt Lake, where it connects with the Union Pacific and with the Denver & Rio Grande, to Los Angeles and San Pedro, Cal. There is, therefore, no competition between this line and the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

appears that the Union Pacifit also owns \$10,000,000, par value, of the stock (*) the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and about \$30,000,000 more is owned by individuals connected with the Union Pacific, making \$40.-000,000, or substantially 17 per cent of the entire capital stock of the Santa Fe company. Who owns this stock, outside of the \$10,000,000, Mr. Harriman declined to state. Two directors of the Union Pacific are also directors of the Santa Fe company, and there is now a division Santa Fe company; and there is now a division of the Oriental traffic by the Pacific Mall Steamof the Oriental traffic by the Pacific Mall Steamship Company between the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe systems. It appears that there has also been a division of the fruit traffic between certain California territory and the East, each road taking a certain percentage, and that north of San Francisco the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe have joined and amalgamated their interests in the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and that a joint control has been inaugurated and that a joint control has been inaugurated similar to that of the Alton.

Prior to the acquisition of the Southern Pa-cific by the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande system, extending from Denver, where it connects with various lines to the east, to Salt Lake and Ogden, was given equal facilities over the Central Pacific, and thereby practically formed another transcontinental line. Since the amalgamation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and the construction of the San Pedro road, this line has been denied equal facilities in the receipt and transportation of freight over the Central Pacific and the San Pedro lines. Its business, therefore, has decreased and its ability to compete with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific been impaired. On this account the Gould lines are aiding the construction of another line from Ogden to San Francisco.

The joint control of the Alton Railway by the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rallway Company has undoubtedly elim-inated competition between the Alton and the Rock Island bet en Chicago, St. Louis and

These are conspicuous illustrations of the development of the theory of "community of in-terest" and "harmony of management," which Mr. Harriman suggested when he demanded representation upon the Santa Fe board.

If the policy of purchasing and controlling stocks in competing lines is permitted to continue, it must mean suppression of competition

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE. The recommendations made by the commission are as follows:

(1) The function of a railroad corporation should be confined to the furnishing of transportation. Railroads should not be permitted to invest generally in the stocks, bonds and securities of other railway and of steamship companies, except connecting lines, for the purpose of forming through routes of transporta-tion, including branches and feeders. It is in the interest of the public to facilitate the con-

tensions and branches to develop the country ontiguous to it. hearing shows that about 50,000 square miles o the lines of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific Company, is not developed, while the funds of those com-panies which could be used for that purpose are being invested in stocks like the New York Central and other lines having only a remote relation to the territory in which the Union Pacific

system is located. Rallroad securities should be safe and con servative investments for the people. To this end the risks of the railroad should be reduced to a minimum. Every one knows that railway prosperity of the times, and also by reason of the wide speculation in such securities. It therefore adds an element of hazard to a railroad's capital and credit to have its funds invested in the stocks of other companies, thereby endangering its solvency and its ability to pay reasonable dividends upon its own capital stock. It is a serious menace to the financial condition of the country to have large railway systems fail to meet their obligations or go into the hands of receivers, and the object of legislation and administration should be to lessen the risks of

rafiway investments.
(2) It is contrary to public policy, as well as unlawful, for rallways to acquire control of parallel and competing lines. This policy is expressed in the federal laws and in the constitu-tions and laws of nearly every state in the Union. We have examined the constitutions and laws of all the states, and find in about forty of them prohibitions against consolidation of capital stock or franchises of competing railways, or the purchase and acquisition by a railway of competing lines. Competition between railways as well as between other industries is the established policy of the nation. And while he acquisition of a small minority of the stock of a competing line might not decrease the competition, yet the acquisition of any considerable amount of stock, with representation on the board of directors of such railway, unquestion ably has the effect of diminishing competition and lessening to that extent its effectiveness. So long as it is the policy of the general govern-ment and the states to maintain competition between naturally competing lines, the owner-ship of any stock by one railway in a competing railway should not be permitted, and such lines of railway should be prohibited from having any common directors or officers.

(3) The time has come when some reasonable regulation should be imposed upon the issuance of securities by railways engaged in interstate commerce. We are aware that in the construc-tion of new lines of railway, developing new territory, it has been necessary in many in stances to sell railway securities at large discount and to sell bonds with stock bonuses, an even in such cases it has many times been diffi-cult to raise the necessary capital. Men will not invest their money and take the risk for

small rates of interest. But this principle does not apply to old estab-lished railway systems having good credit. Such railways should be prevented from inflating their securities for merely speculative purposes. their securities for merely speculative purposes. Railroads should be encouraged to extend their systems and develop the country. It is of the utmost importance, also, that railway securities should be safe and conservative investments for the public and should yield good and ample return for the money invested. Reasonable regulation will tend to make them safer and more secure investments, and thereby benefit not only the rallway companies but the

RULES AGAINST GRAIN TAX LAW Missouri Supreme Court Will Not Dissolve Injunction Against It.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 13.—The Supreme Court denied to-day the application, filed yesterday by the Attorney General, for a writ to dissolve the injunction recently granted by Judge Taylor, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, to prevent the enforcement of the state grain weighing law. The action of the Supreme Court leaves the injunction in force and the Circuit Court holds jurisdiction in the case.

DEATH IN RUSTY HARROW TOOTH. The rusty tooth of a harrow caused the death yesterday in the Nassau Hospital, at Mineola, Long Island, of John C. Wells, seventy-three years old, a resident of Mattituck. Mr. Wells succumbed to

Mr. Wells on July 4 harrowed a field. The horse the interest of the public to facilitate the consolidation of connecting lines. The credit of a railway company is founded upon the resources and prosperity of the country through which it runs. Its surplus funds and credit should be used for the betterment of its lines and in exsurvive the dead man.

Mr. Wells on July * marrowed a held. The house shield, throwing the implement against the driver. One of the teeth struck Mr. Wells upon the left leg, making a deep gash. On Wednesday of this week tetanus set in. A widow and one daughter, where the dead man.

> VASSAR COLLEGE-One of the greatest institutions of the world for the higher education of women. The PIANOLA has long been in use there.

88 Educational Institutions Now Use

The PIANOLA

TF only two or three of the leading educational institutions had adopted the Pianola,

colleges and advanced schools,-great Universities like Harvard and Columbia, Colleges

like Amherst and Oberlin, Women's Colleges like Vassar and Radcliffe, select girls'

Even high schools and normal schools now use the Pianola, not only in teaching

music, but in their general exercises. An official publication by the city of

Boston announces that Metrostyle Pianolas will be purchased for the Normal School

and Girls' High School. News has also just been received from Australia that

three leading schools in that country (one a University) have bought Pianolas.

the circumstance would be worthy of note. But the fact is, that the movement has extended, until now the Pianola is in practical every day use in no less than 88

NO MONEY FOR KELSEY.

COUNSEL FUND BILL DEAD

Governor Disposes of Appropriation Measures—Million Saved State.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, July 13.-Governor Hughes to-day signed the various financial bills, including the annual appropriation and supply bills. Items n these measures disapproved by him will nean a saving to the state of more than \$1 .-000,000. The total appropriations for the year amount roughly to \$29,000,000, as compared with approximately \$27,000,000 for 1906. A nemorandum from the Governor filed with the oills says in general of the appropriations:

The total appropriations (exclusive of canal sink-ing fund, barge canal and highway improvement and) made by the Legislature this year amount to: \$29,020,216.91 Bills and items disapproved by me amount to 1,089,361.45

eaving a total of \$28.830.355 45 As compared with the appropriations of 1906, \$26.978.928 29 nent, and nearly \$28,000 to the Labor Department, fo offset these and other increases large reductions have been made in various expenses. The net in-rease above mentioned is substantially accounted for in the following special items of this year's ap-

increase in appropriation for new educational building (1906, \$400,000, 1907, \$1,500,000).

Increase in appropriation for new prison.
Increase in appropriation for purchase of Addrandack lands (1908, \$400,900, 1907, \$500,000).

Increase in appropriations to meet indements of Court of Claims (1908, \$880,000; 1907, \$700,000).

\$255,600)

\$25,000 Lorenae in appropriation to meet excise rebates (1908, \$200,000; 1907, \$500,000) Increase in appropriation for abelition of grade crossings (1900, \$250,000, 1907, \$300,000).

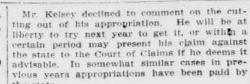
Great credit for this result is due to those mem-Great credit for this result is due to those mem-bers of the Legislature who have been primarily charged with the shaping of the appropriation bills. They have had the unpleasant duty of resisting the importunate demands of the many who are nat-urally solicitous for the extension and improvement of government service, and they have labored un-remittingly to provide for all urgent needs, while at the same time striving to keep within necessary limits.

to the disapproval by the Governor of the ap-propriation of \$15,000, to pay for the lawyers who defended Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance when the Governor recommended his removal. His comment on this item contains some brisk censure of Mr. Kelsey, and declares that no justification exists for expecting the state to pay the fees of ex-Justice Hatch, Julius M. Mayer and Danforth E. Ainsworth for their struggles with the Legislature during the Kelsey ase. Of this appropriation the Governor says:

struggles with the Legislature during the Kelsey case. Of this appropriation the Governor says: There is no justification for this item. The proceedings before the Senate and its committee cannot in any proper sense be called a trial. Neither the superintendent nor his witnesses were cross-examined, nor were witnesses produced against him. Counsel did not appear to prosecute him or to argue in support of the recommendation. The superintendent saw fit to retain counsel to present to the Senate, through the form of question and answer, the matters he desired to have considered. My recommendation was based on his conduct in office. The superintendent could easily and promptly and in a direct manner have given to the Senate or its committee his statement of the transactions in question or of any other matter he thought should be considered. Any competent head of a department, with little delay and with completeness and effect, made possible by his personal familiarity with departmental matters, can present his statement of facts and whatever reasons he may desire to oppose to a recommendation for his removal based upon the course of his administration and its relation to a proper standard of efficiency. In the present case I am satisfied that the retaining of counsel was from any proper standpoint unnecessary, and resulted in unduly protracting the proceedings and in providing opportunity for confusing the question presented.

An Item of \$1,000 for ex-Attorney General Mayer for his appearance in defence of the constitutionality of the apportionment act of last year was allowed. Attorney General Jackson, when he invited Mr. Mayer to appear in the case "amicus curie," explained that his appearance did not bind the state to the payment of

case "amicus curle," explained that his appearance did not bind the state to the payment of



Disapproval of the item providing for pay ment of bounties to sigar beet farmers will affect the growers in Senator Raines's district considerably. The annual appropriation is \$15,000. The Governor does not believe in the policy of paying bounties. Of it he says:

In 1897 the Legislature provided for bounties to be paid under specified conditions (including the condition that the grower should receive a net price condition that the grower should receive a net price of \$5 a ton) to persons, firms or corporations engaged in the manufacture of sugar from beets grown in this state. Pursuant to this provision large annual appropriations were made. In 1895 the law was amended so as to provide for payment to the growers of sugar beets, or their assignees, and it was further provided that the grower might assign the amount to which he was entitled to the manufacturer with whom he had a contract to supply heets at a net price of \$5 a ton. Appropriations have since been made accordingly.

I believe that the provision for the payment of bounties either to manufacturers of sugar or to growers of beets is unconstitutional. The payments should not be continued, and the law in question should be repealed.

As the United States Supreme Court has held, the unconstitutionality of such a law does not, however, preclude the incurrence by the state of an obligation to make the stipulated payments to

ever, preclude the incurrence by the state of an obligation to make the stipulated payments to those who have relied upon the law in the conduct of their affairs. For this reason I have not objected to the item in this bill which makes provision for the deficiency in the appropriation for distribution to the growers of sugar beets or their assignees for the season of 1996. It may also be proper for the Legislature of 1998 to make appropriation for the payment of the amount specified in the present law to the extent that it may be justified with reference to the crop of this season already planted and obligations heretofore incurred in good faith for the purchase thereof.

But the policy of paying bounties should not be continued, and to oppose this and to prevent the creation in the future of demands at aimst the state in reliance upon the present law. I disapprove of the above item.

Governor Hughes could not see the necessity

Governor Hughes could not see the necessity for spending \$20,000 for a herd of bison in the Adirondacks, to be maintained by the Forest, Fish and Game Department.

"It is doubtful, to say the least," said he, "whether there ever have been any bison in the Adirondacks, and the policy of attempting to maintain bison there is questionable. In view of the many demands on the treasury of the state and the many improvements which it has been found necessary to curtail, I should not feel justified in approving this item." Neither did he allow an item of \$25,000 for the purchase of lands for the Caledonia State Fish Hatchery saying that a purchase of that size seemed to indicate a scheme of development which should be considered further. Delegates to the Farmers' National Congress, for whose benefit \$500 was appropriated, will not get the money, as the Governor could not see why their expenses should be paid more than delegates to other important conventions.

All the items in the appropriation bill for the salaries of commissioners and employes of the Gas and Electricity, Railroad and Grade Crossings commissions are disapproved, as these bodies have been superseded by the Public Service Commissions. These amounts roughly

Large savings are made in the bill appropriating funds for improvements at the state hospitals. More than \$80,000 was taken from the items for the Kings Park State Hospital The hospitals affected are:

Utica State Hospital For cold storage and ice plant, \$18,000. Six-esi.

Hudson River State Hospital—For sewage disposal plant, \$50,000, for outside lighting and change in electric lighting system to cottages \$2:600.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—For solaria for americs. Nos. 1 and 2, \$15,600, for sewing and mending companies of the contestion with new launins. \$1.500.
Lawrence State Haspital—For dormitory for attendat tuberculosis pacifion and ugroup 3, forty-eight \$24.600, state Hospital—For building for industries, 0; for laboratory \$5.700.

ochester State Houpital. For building for industries, 80th for laborators, \$2.700. Surface Japaneses, \$2.700. Surface Japaneses, \$2.700. Surface Japaneses, Injury Park State Hospital. For building for industries, recording heating, lighting, pinnibling, stor, \$30,000. Surface Japaneses of serving room accommodations at group, building buildings and equipment, \$4,200. for permaneser house to replace auxiliary plant at Group 1, \$50. Manhattan State Hospital-For engineer and carpenter up equipment, \$2,000

ment, \$2,000 hilly State Hospital—For carpenter and ma-\$3,450 State Homosepathic Hospital—For cold stor-These expenditures, in my judgment, are either unnecessary or inexpedient at this time, or, as in the case of needed repairs and emergency outlays. ufficiently provided for by other appropria-And I append this statement to the bill at me of signing it.

For installing vacuum cleaner in the State Capi

For installing vacuum creater in the Sare Lot, \$15,59e.

For printing and binding ten thousand copies of the "Apples of New York," \$20,600.

For printing and binding three thousand copies of the "History of the Canal System of the State of New York, Together with Brief Histories of the Canals of the United States and Canada," \$1,500.

For the repair and improvement of the state highway between South Colton and Piercelleld, \$t. Lawrence County, \$5,000.

For the construction of a fishway at the Stillwater State Dam on the Beaver River, \$1,200.

For a breakwater at Cranberry Lake, \$5,000.

For removing dead timber from the Saranac River, between Lake Flower and the state dam, in Township 24, \$5,000.

Township 24, \$5,000.

For removing dead timber from the Saranac River, between Rainbow dam and Lake Kushaqua,

For removing dead timber from the Dec River For removing deal timber from the free River above the dam at Duane, 2,000.

For clearing the channel of the Genesee River between Rochester and Mount Morris, \$5,000.

For clearing the catch basin of the state dam at the junction of the Bashas Kill and Pine Kill, in the town of Mamakating, \$300.

canal and Catherine Creek at Warkins and Montour Falls, \$25,000.

For repairing the pier at the outlet of Keuka
Lake at Penn Yan, \$2,500.

For completing the dike along the Chemung
River in Elmira, and diking the banks of Hoffman
Creek, in the same city, \$7,500.

For improving the Cayuga Inlet at Ithaca and
repairing bridges, \$75,500.

For the abolition of grade crossings, \$200,000, to
become available on October 1, 1907.

For surveys on the Genesee River, to be made
by the State Water Supply Commission, \$25,000.

For surveys on the Deer River, in Lewis County,
to be made by the State Water Supply Commission, \$1,000. For the Legislative Index Publishing Company

for copies of the index furnished to the Governor and members of the Legislature in 1907, \$1,500. Of these items the Governor says:

The items mentioned in this paragraph are objected to as either unnecessary, or as applying to cases not involving any obligation on the part of the state, or, in view of the demands upon the Treasury, as inexpedient at this time. So far as they relate to needed repairs or emergency outlays in connection with the state institutions, sufficient provision is made by other appropriations.

Among other expenditures which the Governor cut off were \$20,000 for a dormitory building at the Thomas Indian School at Iroquois, \$4,000 for an addition to the school building and \$10,000 for sodding and dressing Hoffman Island.

Besides the regular appropriation and supply

bills, the bills signed by the Governor to-day include Senator Fuller's, appropriating \$35,000 for an investigation by the State Water Supply amission of the development of water powers and the advisability of state control; Senator Foelker's, appropriating \$20,000 for improvements at Hoffman Island; Senator Raines's, appropriating \$24,150 for buildings and improvements at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station; Senator Armstrong's, appropriating \$300,000 to purchase lands for the state park in the Adirondacks, and \$200,000 for the same purpose, to be available after October 1; same purpose, to be available after Celling Senator Armstrong's, appropriating \$98,500 for canal claims, and Senator Armstrong's, approriating \$187,000 for other claims allowed by the Court of Claims



Women's Garments

FOR MOTORING, TOURING AND STEAMER WEAR.

Latest models are shown in Silks, light weight English Woolens and showerproof fabrics.

DUST COATS, GOLF AND STEAMER CAPES, KNIT SWEATERS AND JACKETS, STEAMER RUGS, AUTO VEILS, LEATHER TRAVELLING REQUISITES, &c.

Dressmaking and Tailoring during the summer months at Decidedly Reduced Prices

MONDAY, JULY 15

Dress and Trimming Laces

One-Half Original Prices

To close the season's importations we will offer 20,000 yards of VALENCIENNES, IMITATION BRUGES, REAL TORCHON, MEDICI and VENISE LACES, &c., in Edges, Insertions and Galons, all of this season's designs. Original prices 30c to \$5 yard, 15c to 2.50

SPECIAL SALE OF

Wrappers, Kimonos, Dressing Sacques and Nightgowns

ONE-THIRD and ONE-HALF OFF REGULAR PRICES, Consisting of A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF

> THIS SEASON'S HIGH GRADE DESIGNS, as follows:

DRESSING SACQUES AND KIMONO JACKETS, fashionable cotton fabrics, lace and embroidery trimmed, 60c to 4.00 WRAPPERS AND KIMONOS, plain and fancy Nainsook, dotted and figured Swiss, Lace and emb. trimmed, 1.50 to 5.75

DRESSING SACQUES of finest Nainsook, exquisitely made and finished, 6.75 to 17.50 NIGHT DRESSES-Unusually high grade,

finest materials, exquisitely made and trimmed. 2.50 to 9.75 Carpets Special Sale

Very Attractive Assortment of Discontinued Patterns in Best Qualities of English and Domestic Makes. 1.75 to 2.25 yard.

1.10 " 1.25 " BODY BRUSSELS, 1.25 " 1.50 AXMINSTERS, 1.10 " 1.50

Summer Furnishings

AT MODERATE PRICES.

For Country Homes, Cottages, Clubs, Hotels and Yachts. Madras and Muslin Curtains, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Table and Couch Covers, Cotton Taffeta Portieres and other washable Draperies. Materials by the yard embrace the most suitable weaves and designs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

City Club's Engineer and Clerks Take Notes on Conditions.

With a view to aiding the subcommittee of the In addition to these items the Governor vetoed Public Service Commission, which has been appointed to suggest a solution of the Brooklyn Bridge crush, the City Club sent one

partic Hospital, \$2.500; reappropriated.
For workshops, Gowanda State Homosopathic Hospital, \$2.500; reappropriated.
For porch and sun room, Hudson River State Hospital, \$3.200; reappropriated.
For enlargement of reception cottage dining rooms, \$1. Lawrence State Hospital, \$4.600; reappropriated.
For furniture new chronic building, Ringhamton State Hospital, \$2.500. pristed.
furniture new chronic building, Binghamton
Hospital, \$2.500. For sewage disposal Kings Park State Hospital. Standing in cars as follows:

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For repairing the state dam and lock in the Saranac River, in Harrietstown, Franklin County, \$260, reappropriated.

For improving the drainage of the Cheming Canal and Catherine Creek at Watkins and Montour Falls, \$25,000.

For repairing the pier at the outlet of Keuka Lake at Penn Yan, \$2,500.

For completing the dike along the Cheming County, and the club wrote to Commissioner Bingham, and received the following reply:

"The only expense this department incurs for police service on the Brooklyn Bridge is the sale-

"The only expense this department incurs for police service on the Brooklyn Bridge is the salaries of the members of the force detailed thereto, as follows: One captain, \$2,760; three Heutenants, \$6,660; seven sergeants, \$10,500; 115 patrolmen, \$161,000; two doormen, \$2,000; total, \$182,250.

"This detail of policemen is known as the 4th Precinct. The Police Department owns the quarters and repairs the building, which is at the eastern end of the Brooklyn Bridge. The rent, repairs and fuel are also paid by the Police Department."

This yearly expense of \$182,250 represents a capi-

This yearly expense of 34.2.25 represents a captalization at 3½ per cent of \$6.378,750. In other words, the City Club contends, the city could afford to expend more than \$8,300,000 for a type of bridge terminal that would handle the people as the subway handles them, without the protection of the

Many members of the City Club think that the best way to relieve the congestion at the Bridge is to build more staltways and furnish larger and wider platforms in the terminal structure.

THEFT EXCUSE FOUND TO BE FALSE.

Boy Who Robbed Williamsburg Store Said His Mother Was Starving.

Frank Dietrich, whose widowed mother lives at No. 141 Throop avenue. Williamsburg, when he was arrested yesterday said: "Because my mother was starving I became a thief." He was charged with robbing the souvenir postal card store of Schwartz Brothers & H. Cohen, at No. 18 Thornton street. Patrolman Carpenter, of the Clymer street station, saw the flicker of a light in the store and suspected that a thief was at work. Just as he reached the placed a head popped out, and when the intruder saw the patrolman he tried to escape. Carpenter, however, collared him. As Dietrich was taken into the station house he began to cry and he told his captor that the destitute condition of his mother had caused him to enter upon his first thieving exploit. Frank Dietrich, whose widowed mother lives at

of his mother had caused him to enter upon his first thieving exploit.

The police held the boy on a charge of burglary and then began an investigation of his story. They found it was false. The boy was arraigned in the Lee avenue police court and held for a further hearing by Magistrate Steers.

STUDY BRIDGE CRUSH. RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL

A. N. RIDGELY, 20 BROAD SE., N. Y.

I'M BALSAM PHLOWS FROM THE PINE TREE

SAYS BROWN PLANNED ADOPTION.

Stenographer Tells of Writing Petition Providing for Mrs. Bradley's Children.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 13.—It may be shown at the trial of Mrs. Annie Bradley, in Washington, for the killing of ex-Senator Arthur Brown, that four months before he was killed Brown was anxious to give Mrs. Bradley a home and adopt the two children, of whom he was the reputed father. A clause in his will expressly denied any claim on the part of the Bradley children to his name or his property.

his property. In a statement printed to-day by "The Tribune," In a statement printed to-day by "The Tribana."
John S. Rollo, stenographer of the State Supreme
Court, declares that Brown dictated to him a petition for adoption, a decree conferring upon the
two boys Brown's name, and an equal share in his
fortune, and a contract by which Mrs. Bradley was
to accept a home for life and waive her demands
for a marriage. Mr. Rollo says he afterward
learned that Mrs. Bradley had refused to sign
the papers, and they had been destroyed.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS STRIKE BREAKERS

Take Places of Union Hodcarriers and Are Called "Scabs." [By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morristown, N. J., July 13 .- Because nonunion carpenters have been working on buildings in Morristown, the union hodearriers have out on strike and their places have been taken in many cases by graduates of the Morristown High School. The boys get \$2 50 a day. The lads have met with no physical violence, but have been called "scabs."

THINKS LEOPOLD IS MISLED.

Major Lemair Believes He Would Change if He Could See the Congo as It Is.

Brussels, July 13.—Major Lemair, formerly in the service of the Congo Free State, continuing to-day his revelations regarding the state of affairs prevailing there, says.

"I persist in believing that if the King saw the Congo such as it is, and not such as he thinks it is, he would consent to the urgent but indispensable sacrifices necessary to save that great work for Belgium and history."

COSTA RICA'S FREE LIST. San José. Costa Rica, July 12.—Congress has passed a measure permitting the following goods to be brought into the country without the payment of duty: Machinery for the making of cheese and butter, shovels, axes, machetes, farm carts and farm wagons and all kinds of agricultural machinery.

WRITES HIPPODROME MUSIC ON SHIP. Manuel Klein, musical director of the Hippo-drome, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from a brief trip abroad. On the out-ward trip he wrote the libretto of the next Hippo-drome production, and on the way home composed the music. Mr. Klein would not reveal the topic of

the new piece

a means of furnishing amusement or of agreeaperiority of the Pianola is so well-established bly passing an idle hour. When the leading edamong those with whom music is a profession ucators of the country adopt it for their own that it is practically the only instrument ever

use in teaching appreciation of the musical masterpieces, the way is clearly pointed out to parents how they may assist their children in musical study in their own homes.

schools like Briarcliff Manor and St. Margaret's School.

Secondly, the fact that it is always the Pianola The interest that this new movement has that is chosen by these recognized authorities for the general public is two-fold. In the first shows in still another way the unquestionable place, it shows conclusively that the Pianola is pre-eminence of this instrument over all other of serious educational importance, and not solely Piano-players. The musical and mechanical suconsidered when the purchase of a Piano-player is contemplated. The Pianola is in truth the Standard Piano-player of the World.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near